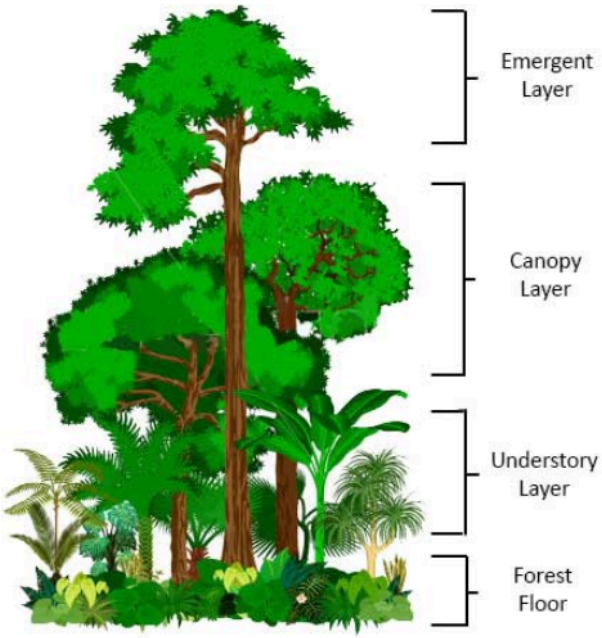
Unit 8: Sustainable rainforest management



Agro-forestry - growing trees and crops at the same time. This lets farmers take advantage of shelter from the canopy of trees. It prevents soil erosion, and the crops benefit from the nutrients from the dead organic matter.

Selective logging - trees are only felled when they reach a particular height. This allows young trees a guaranteed life span the forest will regain full maturity after around 30 - 50 years.

Education - ensuring those involved in exploitation and management of the forest understand the consequences behind their actions.

Afforestation - the opposite of deforestation. If trees are cut down, they are replaced to maintain the canopy.

Forest reserves - areas protected from exploitation.

Monitoring - use of satellite technology and photography to check that any activities taking place are legal and follow guidelines for sustainability.

(amazon rain forest casestudy = works for indigenous people as well)